BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms on which subscriptions to THE PROGRESS are received:

Daily Progress, 1 month.....$1 00
" " 6 months.....20 00
" " 3 months.....4 00
Weekly " 12 months.....10 00
" " 6 months.....20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

A DARING EXPLOIT.—A North Carolina soldier of Gen. Lee's army had been trying in vain to get a furlough to go home to consummate a matrimonial engagement. A few weeks ago he was of the number of those sent to the defence of Wilmington. The cars passed near the residence of his affianced bride, and at a particular point he *accidentally* fell off the platform. The consequence was, he was—not killed by the fall—but soon afterwards married. His object accomplished he proceeded to join his command. This, we think, is a more daring exploit than many we read of being performed upon the battle-field. We will venture he makes a better soldier than ever before.

It is stated that the damage done by the freshet in Chatham county has been immense. All the bridges on Haw river have been carried away and two mills—Brown's and Turner Bynum's. We have not heard from Deep River.

All the bridges on Neuse river towards the East except Powell's and Battle's, were swept away. We heard an intelligent old man, who was born and raised on the banks of this river say that the water was three feet higher than ever before within his memory. Much fodder was ruined.—*Conservative.*

The Cape Fear River near Elizabethtown, Bladen county, appeared in rather a new character last week, having, by its rise, been the means of taking five Yankee prisoners who had made their escape from Florence, S. C., and were trying to get over the Cape Fear, with the view of getting down to the enemy's lines at Newbern. The rapid rise of the river caught them while waiting on a point on the bank, after having in vain tried to get ferried over.—They were discovered by a negro, to whom they made signs and who gave information to some citizens, who got them off and took them in charge. They were delivered to the military authorities here on Friday afternoon. Colonel John A. Richardson and another gentleman, a citizen of Bladen county, came down in charge of them. The party consisted of a corporal and four men, all looking hale and hearty.—*Wil. Journal.*

We clip the following from the *Conservative:*

THE NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST ALMANAC, for 1865, compiled by Rev. N. W. Cobb, of this City, has been laid on our table. This is one of the best Almanacs we have seen for years, and a copy should be in every household. In addition to the moon's phases, the day of the week and month, and the rising and setting of the sun and moon, it has a list of the Executive, Judicial, Civil and Military Officers of the State, Members of the General Assembly, the organization of the Confederate Government, Members of Congress, a list of the brigades from this State, with the commanding officer of each regiment, and the chaplains, a list of the General officers and number of troops furnished by North Carolina during the war, a table showing the number of whites, free colored persons and slaves in each county in the State, in 1862, a table of weights and measures, &c.

It also gives a diary of events of the war in North Carolina, during 1861-'63, a list of the Baptist Associations in North Carolina, their moderators, clerks and post offices, time and place of meeting, the number of churches, church members, Sabbath Schools, and a list of the Baptist Ministers in the State with their post offices, the officers of the Southern Baptist Convention and its Boards, the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina and its Boards, the Western N. C. Convention, and the North Carolina Baptist Soldier's Children's Aid Society, a list of the Baptist Colleges in the Confederate States, and Baptist Female Colleges and Seminaries in North Carolina. The price is $1 per single copy; $75 per hundred; $600 per thousand. It can be had at any of the bookstores or by addressing Rev. N. W. Cobb, Raleigh.

DAILY TELEGRAPH.—We have received the first number of a new paper bearing the above name, published at Fayetteville, by W. H. Bernard, Esq. It is well printed, and shows ability in its editorial department. We wish it success. The editor says:

For the purpose of supplying, to some extent, what may be considered almost a public necessity, I have, at the solicitation of a large number of the citizens of Fayetteville, commenced the publication of the *Daily Telegraph*. I do so under many disadvantages, and with but little hope of making it realize a pecuniary profit.—Nor is it started as a "bomb-proof" to protect any one from the artillery of the Enrolling Officer. With a liberal subscribtion list, and a fair share of advertising patronage, it can be made to meet all expenses; and this is all I ask of the good people of Fayetteville. It is their enterprise—not mine—and I have a right to expect them to sustain it, if they deem it worthy of support.

It shall be my endeavor to make it eminently a *newspaper*, serving up to its readers every morning, Sundays excepted, the latest telegraphic reports of the Press Association, reports of the Markets, and such other items of intelligence as my time and abilities will permit.

I have nothing more to promise, except an honest effort to do all in my power to advance the best interests of our common country.

W. H. BERNARD.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865. NO. 58

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

Notwithstanding the alleged ceaseless vigilance of the Yankee navy in watching blockade-runners on the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the Confederate States, their close attention has amounted to comparatively little. Setting aside all that has been imported on State and individual account, the proceeds to the blockade have been very great. The restrictions imposed upon foreign commerce by the Act of Congress of last session, prohibiting absolutely, during the pending war, the importation of any articles not necessary for the defence of the country—namely: wines, spirits, jewelry, segars, and all the finer fabrics of cotton, flax, wool or silk, as well as all other merchandise serving only for the indulgence of luxurious habits, has not had the effect to reduce the number of vessels engaged in blockade running; but, on the contrary, the number has steadily increased within the last year, and many are understood to be now on the way to engage in the business.

The President, in a communication to Congress on the subject, says the number of vessels arriving at two ports only from the 1st of November to the 6th of December was forty-three, and but a very small proportion of those outward bound were captured. Out of 11,796 bales of cotton shipped since the 1st of July last, but 1272 were lost—not quite eleven per cent. The special report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the matter, shows that there have been imported into the Confederacy at the ports of Wilmington and Charleston since October 26th, 1863, 8,632,000 pounds of meat, 1,507,000 pounds of lead, 1,933,000 pounds of Saltpetre, 546,000 pairs of shoes, 316,000 pairs of blankets, 520,000 pounds of coffee, 69,000 rifles, 97 packages of revolvers, 2639 packages of medicine, 43 cannons, with a large quantity of other articles, of which we need make no mention.—Besides these many valuable stores and supplies are brought, by way of Northern lines, into Florida, by the port of Galveston and through Mexico, across the Rio Grande.

The shipments of cotton made on Government account since March 1, 1864, amount to $5,296,606 in specie. Of this, cotton, to the value of $1,500,000, has been shipped since the 1st of July and up to the 1st of December.

It is a matter of absolute impossibility for the Federals to stop our blockade running at the port of Wilmington. If the wind blows off the coast, the blockading fleet is driven off. If the wind blows landward, they are compelled to haul off to a great distance to escape the terrible sea which dashes on a rocky coast without a harbor within three days' sail. The shoals on the North Carolina coast are from five to twenty miles wide; and they are moreover composed of the most treacherous and bottomless quicksands. The whole coast is scarcely equalled in the world for danger and fearful appearance, particularly when a strong easterly wind meets the ebb tide.

It is an easy matter for a good pilot to run a vessel directly out to sea or into port; but in the stormy months, from October to April, no blockading vessel can lie at anchor in safety on the Carolina coast. Therefore supplies will be brought in despite the keenest vigilance.—*Charleston Mercury.*

BUTLER AND PORTER.—We have already given extracts from United States journals on both sides of the very pretty quarrel that the failure at Wilmington has given rise to between the respective friends of these officers. Whenever the Yankees sustain a reverse, they must find a scape goat, and the question now is whether Butler or Porter shall be that animal. The friends of Porter seem to be excessively irritated. After expending unavailing such an enormous amount of cold iron, it is somewhat provoking to produce such lame and impotent conclusions. We suggest that the real party to blame is General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, who constructed a defence that proved impregnable to the most powerful fleet that ever assailed a fortress. We have seen no evidence that Admiral Porter failed in performing his duty, or General Butler in performing his. The Confederates assume all the responsibility. A correspondent of a New York journal, writing apparently from the fleet, says that a naval officer, "whose name is familiar to the United States people as a household word," (meaning thereby, we suspect, Admiral Porter,) pronounces General Butler either "a black-hearted traitor or an arrant coward," and that like opinions prevail in the fleet. If Admiral Porter and his officers give vent to their disappointment in such terms, it shows how galling was the repulse which they met at Fort Fisher. Let the Admiral keep cool. He has the reputation of a naval Lion, and it is somewhat annoying to be laid low by a Lamb; but the Lion should be magnanimous, and not console himself by cuffing his friends in this savage way for a flogging which they were trying to prevent. The idea of Butler being "a black-hearted traitor" to the United States could scarcely have been uttered by any man not half-frenzied by a smashing defeat. We predict that Porter will come out as badly worsted from the personal conflict as from the assault on Fort Fisher. He is too extravagant with his bomb-shells.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—A. P. C. Bryan—$2,000 reward.

Creech & Litchford—Herring's Fire Proof Safe for sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$2,000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it, which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Jan. 18-dtf Agent So. Express Company.

IRON SAFE FOR SALE.

WE HAVE ONE OF HERRING'S FIRE PROOF Safes for sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 18-2t Com. Merchants & Auc'rs.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job PRINTING with dispatch.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE—SESSION 1864.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D Moll Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M T Ferrell.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J B Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—G S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E P Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Rockingham—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B Marsh.
Davidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R P McAden, C F Faucett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Ross.
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B Q Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Dukes.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Guthrie.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—H H Best.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Cotterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E K Sheber, W H Crawford.
Richmond—R F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A B Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flyat.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Cahoo.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

Rare Chance
At Valuable Property.

ON TUESDAY THE 24TH INST., I SHALL SELL, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M. on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker.
Jan 11-d&wtd R. HOOKER.

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE IN THE EASTERN PART OF the city, containing four rooms, a good garden coning on acre, and a good well of water on the adjoining lot. For particulars apply at
Jan 13 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK-AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

Bank Stock
For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col W M J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquartes on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W W PIERCE, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen B C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymastor—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. JNO. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
General Auction and Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, solicits consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of goods, stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES:

Chas Dewey, Cashier, and W H Jones, Cashier, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J H Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D A Davis, Cashier, Salisbury
T W Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
N McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville
Branch, Norton & Co., Richmond, Va
Jas E Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va,
Jan 12-d&w tf

J. M. Lovejoy's
Academy!

THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the 1st of February, 1865.
All students required to drill.
For Particulars, address the Principal.
J. M. LOVEJOY,
Jan 11-tFeb1 Raleigh, N C

$50 REWARD

ON SATURDAY NIGHT LAST, SOMEWHERE BEtwgen the Court House in the City of Raleigh and the residence of Dr. Took, I lost my pocket book, containing several hundred dollars in Confederate money, among which were three or four $100 bills. The pocket book is a small leather one, with a catch. It also contained several papers. I will pay the above reward of $50 for the recovery of the pocket book and its contents.
Jan 16-3t A. H. GREEN.

WANTED!

A CLERK FOR THE BOYDEN HOUSE, SALISbury. Address, W. H. HOWERTON.
Jan 16-d3t

LAND
For Sale!

I OFFER FOR SALE 200 ACRES OF LAND LYING twelve miles West of Raleigh and within six miles of the N. C. R. R., well watered, and well timbered, and 30 acres under cultivation. Apply to
C D EDWARDS.
Dec 30-d3tw3t Morrisville, Wake County, N C

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C
Dec 9-tf SETH PENNY.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress:*

ONE SQUARE OF TEN LINES, OR LESS, $

One day	10 00	One week	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUGT				1	2	3	4
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	1	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCTR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	30	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16						12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DECR						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO.,
Auction & Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY ASSOciated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION

business, in the store formerly occupied by Samuel H. Young.

They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
Jan 9-d6t A. J. PARTIN.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19 dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.
A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE;

Together with
16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers;
7 Window frames—without rolers;
14 Sets Sash—Glazed—Class, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 12-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Desirable
PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE premises, four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security, and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWN,
Jan 3-td Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.

☞ Conservative and Progress copy, till day of sale and send bills to the owner.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C
Dec 19 d1mw3t
Confederate copy 3d and 3ult to Progress immediately.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION WILL be made for duplicates of TWO COUPON BONDS for one hundred dollars each, which was stolen on the 20th December. Said bonds were Nos 18,471 and 18,472, each loan signed by Mr. C. Morton for Register of Treasury.
Jan 14 4t J. G. STAUNTON,
Franklinton, N. C.

Notice.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for rags and damaged cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Gent. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
Nov 21-d1m w4t

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30-d4w6t

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegram, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

In view of the increased and still increasing prices of everything connected with the publication business, we find ourselves compelled to make a corresponding change in the subscription price of our papers which will, on and after Monday, January 16th, be as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid Brevier type, or less, $5 00.

We make no apology for this advance: the rapid depreciation of the currency is a fact well known to all, and we must advance our terms or cease to print.

These advanced rates will go into effect on and after Monday next, the 16th instant. Jan 14, 1864.

A Convention.

The times demand a Convention of the people of this State, and the voice of the people demands it. Events are crowding events in rapid succession. The experience of the past shows the folly of trusting to the Confederate authorities for protection, or for deliverance. As a sovereign State, the State of North Carolina, to be true to herself—to be the conservator of her interests—must take matters into her own hands, so far as regards herself. The Confederate authorities, even with the will to protect her, are powerless.

We trust our Legislature will not delay to call a Convention. Delays are dangerous—in this case delay may be death. We want prompt, decisive action; and for this we want bold and fearless men. Hesitation may be cowardice—cowardice may be ruin. We want no high sounding words—no empty boasts—no braggadocio. We want firmness, coolness, deliberation, *common sense and action*. There is no time for the play of the fancy or the indulgence of the imagination. There is no time for words, but we must ACT; and the sooner the better.

He is recreant to his trust, who, comprehending the present state of affairs, does not exert all his energies to avert a terrible calamity.—Emphatically the crises is upon us. Let the voice of politicians—of partisans—of individual interests and opinions, cease; and let the voice of the *whole people* be heard. That voice comes up unmistakeably for a *Convention*.

The people are sovereign. Besides them we have no sovereign. None can dictate to them, and none can still their voice. What are constitutions to them? They are their own Constitution. What to them are servants, when they are masters?

The Legislature.

The Speaker not being present yesterday the Senate was called to order by Maj. Badger, Assistant Clerk. The roll was called, and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Arendell, Aycock, Bagley, Dick, Ellis, Harris, Kirby, Odom, Warren, Whitford, Winstead and Wright.

There being no quorum the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day.

The House was called to order by Speaker Donnell, and the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Alford, Ashworth, Brown of Mecklenburg, Best, Caldwell, Clapp, Dargan, Faucette, Flynt, Gaskins, George, Grissom, Hanes, Harrison, Holton, Jordan, Lane, Love, McCormick, McGehee, Murphy, Person, Russell, Shepherd, Simmons, Smith of Duplin, and Smith of Johnston.

No quorum being present the House adjourned.

We presume the condition of the roads is such that members were not able to reach here in time.

We think it probable there will be no quorum to-day.

Wilmington.

We give this morning the news from Wilmington so far as we have been able to procure it. We refer our readers to articles from the Wilmington papers of Monday morning.

As yet we have received no press dispatches. Rumors on the streets are rife. It is said that Wilmington is being evacuated, which we think is probably true. It is also rumored that Gen. Hoke and many of his soldiers have been captured, but we hope this is not so.

The fall of Fort Fisher may or may not insure the fall of Wilmington, but our opinion is that it does. What next? What is to hinder the march of the enemy to Goldsboro', to be there met by reinforcements from Newbern? Then what? We cannot answer. Speculations are idle, and we will not indulge in them. A few days will reveal *facts*, and *fancies* are unnecessary.

P. S. There are many rumors on the streets in regard to affairs about Wilmington, but as they are *only* rumors we prefer to wait for facts rather than give them. We have no doubt Wilmington is being evacuated.

WAR NEWS.

FROM WILMINGTON.

From the Wilmington papers of the 16th we glean the following. The *Journal* says:

THE SECOND ATTACK UPON WILMINGTON.

As already stated in Saturday's paper, the enemy suddenly appeared off our coast on Thursday night last, and commenced landing on Friday morning at daylight. On Friday they landed a considerable force, differently stated by prisoners to be from ten to fifteen thousand and to be under the command of General Terry. Prisoners differ very much about the number, knowing or professing to know only the force on board the same vessels with themselves, which we think is quite likely. All seem to agree upon the statement that General Terry is in command of the land forces.

On Friday the bombardment of Fort Fisher was heavy, especially so towards nightfall. Up to six o'clock on Friday evening the casualties by the enemy's shelling were some forty-four, four being killed and about forty wounded. In the wounded is included Sergeant Thos. E King of Southerland's Battery, who was acting as a courier.

Mr. James A. Miller, chief Surgeon, reports fifty-two wounded as being received at Smithville from Fort Fisher on Saturday, also that three were killed, of which the names are given in his dispatch. We cannot as yet say whether these were all killed or wounded on Saturday, or include part of the sufferers on Friday. We learn that on Saturday and yesterday the bombardment continued heavy, although not heard here with any distinctness.

It is pretty certain that the enemy on Saturday had succeeded in extending their lines across to the river, which their skirmishers struck at Craig's Landing—the usual landing of steamers to and from Fort Fisher and Wilmington, and there captured the steamer James R. Grist. On Saturday night or Sunday morning the Grist, thus seized by the enemy, was blown up by the Confederate steamer Chicamauga. The Grist was a small Quartermaster's boat, old and of no great value.

As we write, about mid day on Sunday—in such times there are no Sundays to which at present we can lay claim—the last report we have heard is that things remain pretty much in *statu quo*. The enemy are said to be entrenching across the narrow strip of land between Fort Fisher and Sugar Loaf, but had not landed either horses or artillery. Some deserters from the enemy, confined now in the military prison, say that the enemy's force consists of seven thousand whites and four thousand negroes. This is perhaps correct. Terry commands.

General Bragg telegraphed Sunday forenoon that all was quiet and that there was no cause for excitement or apprehension. The present attempt of the enemy is evidently destined to be more pertinacious and determined than the last.

Information received here through scouts says that the enemy, four thousand strong, started from Newbern on Thursday or Friday, for an advance upon Kinston and a raid upon the Wilmington and Weldon Road, but turned back, not deeming their numbers sufficient. They will probably start again when reinforced.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following dispatch was received here late on Saturday night:

SMITHVILLE, Jan. 14th, 1864.

Journal—

Fifty-two wounded received from Fort Fisher to-day. Sergeant Latham and Gillispie of Adams Light Battery, and Carter of Captain Powell's Company, killed.

JAS. A. MILLER, Surgeon.

LATER.

At half-past six last evening, (Sunday,) the enemy were making a heavy assault by land and sea. The bombardment was going on furiously. Gen. Whiting slightly wounded.

At seven and a half the fighting was still continued at the Fort—the enemy's infantry force far outnumbering ours. It is reported that the enemy had succeeded in establishing a battery on the river above Fort Fisher and below Sugar Loaf, cutting off communication with the Fort by water. An uneasy feeling pervades the community. The gallant defenders of Fort Fisher are passing through a terrible ordeal. God grant that they may pass through it successfully.

STILL LATER.

The following official dispatch from General Bragg has been kindly handed to us:—

SUGAR LOAF, Jan. 15—8 P. M.

The sensational reports about Fisher are entirely unfounded. Official information from Gen. Whiting of later hour, reports enemy's attack unsuccessful. Fresh troops are being sent to him, and we are confident they will hold it.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

P. S.—Jan. 16—6 a. m.—Fisher was captured at 1 a. m. this morning.

The *Carolinian* has the following:

FATE OF FORT FISHER.

We stop the press to inform our readers of the bad news just received at Head'qs'. Fort Fisher fell last night after an obstinate resistance. Gen Whiting, and staff, with about 3,000 troops are now in the hands of the enemy. The conflict within the Fort was a severe one, and lasted for two hours, hand to hand with the enemy. We have no heart to enter into details, nor to comment on this disastrous event. We may tell our readers however, that the gallant Whiting did his duty, but had to succumb to sheer force of numbers; having been assulted on his sea, land, and rear faces, by the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the enemy. Our readers may rely on us to give them the whole truth, after a few days.

A NEW RAILROAD.—A very important link in the chain of Southern Railroads is now in process of construction, viz: from Augusta, Ga., to Columbia, S. C. It is an interior line, avoiding the necessity of running down from Augusta to Branchville and then up to Columbia, and saving 61 miles of distance, equal, indeed, considering necessary detention at Branchville, to nearly 100 miles. Like the Piedmont road, from Greensborough to Danville, it may become of vital importance to the Confederacy, should the enemy ever get possession of the lower Roads in South Carolina. About 560 hands are at work on the road, the whole is under contract, and about 25 miles graded. Two thousand hands, it is said, could complete the road in six months.

E. A. POLLARD, ESQ.

The Richmond *Examiner* contains the following notice to Mr. Pollard, [illegible] which remembered that Mr. [illegible] was captured just [illegible] on his way to England in the [illegible] found:

"Among the arrivals by the flag of truce boat last night was that of Mr. Edward A. Pollard, of this city, sent through the lines for exchange. Mr. Pollard reported at Fortress Monroe on the 30th of November last for exchange, and without any known cause was placed there in close and solitary confinement in a guard house, where he lived for some weeks without space to walk in and sheltered from the weather only by a shell of boards, ventilated through seams half an inch wide. This was in consequence of a direct order from Secretary Stanton, who, in this instance as in others of the oppression of our prisoners, is directly and personally responsible. Strange to say Butler relieved Mr. Pollard from a situation in which Mr. Pollard says that an officer of the guard at Fortress Monroe declared that a man could not reasonably be expected to survive for two weeks.

As it is the last act which Butler can probably ever do to a Confederate prisoner, it may be mentioned for his benefit. For we learn from Mr. Pollard that on Sunday last General Butler was removed not only from the command of the army of the James, but from all other command, and ordered by the Adjutant-General at Washington to report himself at *Lowell, Massachusetts*, which is his residence. The terms of this order were construed to the effect that B. F. B. had been removed in disgrace. Major General Ord takes command of the army of the James and of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina; but this is supposed to be only an arrangement *ad interim*. In any event Butler is shelved for the war; and it is thought a not improbable consequence that we may next hear of this individual declaring a war against the politicians at Washington.

We have from Mr. Pollard and other sources of information the most positive assurance that the Blair mission is still afoot, and that since the announcement in the northern papers of their return to Richmond they have re-appeared on the lines of the Yankee army. Blair, pere, was at Aiken's house yesterday morning. There is no mistake about this; and the detention of the Confederate prisoners at that point since Friday was understood to have been in consequence of the precedence under the flag of truce of the business of the Blairs, whatever it may be. A new shade of mystery has been given to the matter which it is impossible to penetrate as yet.

During Mr. Pollard's term as a prisoner—eight months—he had an interval of parole on account of his health, in which he had opportunities of visiting many of the Northern cities—New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore, &c., and thus garnering much of the true public sentiment and political designs of the North. He says generally that while there is not the least hope for the South in any present political organisation in the North, there are grounds of encouragement in the military situation of which the people of the Confederacy have nothing like adequate ideas; that the military resources of the North, although superabundant and impressing the first view, are not practically available, and are fast being contracted by certain moral forces which the newspapers do not take into their calculation; that their system of draft, hitherto patched up by foreign enlistments, negro enlistments and bounties, is nearly at the point of exhaustion; that the draft of last summer, for 500,000 men, furnished but *seventy thousand effectives*; that the expedient of bounties cannot be carried much further, some counties having already been taxed on this score actually in excess of the value of all the real and personal property within their limits, some for instance in New York State having accumulated a debt of a million and a half of dollars on the single account of military bargains; and that, finally, all intelligent men in the North are given to the opinion that when the necessities of the war are pushed to the point of an enforced draft, of an actual conscription, that it is precisely at that period and precisely from that cause that the war will and must break down. Thus the conclusion may be drawn that the independence of the Confederacy is to be achieved more surely by the sheer force of *endurance* than by anything else, and that even if we should fail to accomplish it by the single strokes of military fortune, it will be worked out at the last, and that much more speedily than is generally supposed, by a simple competition of the real resolution of the South with a confidence in the North, now bloated and swaggering, but really on the verge of the last and fatal necessity—which is not finances, not political revolutions, or any of that bosh of the prophets of peace, but simply *conscription*.

SIGHTS IN SWITZERLAND.

While hunting after scenes and sights, it will be wise to take warning by the fatal accidents which occur amidst the Alps every summer.—Switzerland occupies a certain small space on the map of Europe; but, practically, Switzerland is duplicated. There are two Switzerlands, the upper and the lower, the accessible and the hard of access, Switzerland on earth, and Switzerland in the clouds. The one may be agreeably journeyed through by ladies, elderly folk, and quiet people in general; the other is the haunt of chamois hunters and members of the Alpine Club. Still there is an attractive midregion [allowing a near approach to, and a closer view of forbidden spots and unattainable wonders,] which may be visited without imprudence by persons who will relinquish perilous ascents and passages which, even if accomplished, lead to no useful result, either practical or scientific, but merely add to the tourist's capital of brag.

Very good indications to these wilder and yet not too hazardous scenes are given in Baxter's excellent manual. They are well worth seeing, for description fails to give any adequate conception of the effect of grand mountain scenery.—While gazing at it, you experience a combination of sensual gratification to the eye and intellectual excitement to the mind which can no more be described in words than certain tastes or certain bodily sensations. The rocky wilderness is often rendered comfortable by the wooden hotels, which are on the increase. Some of them are by no means small, they are not houses, but three decker barks built to remain on dry land instead of floating.

They are ships which are prisons, and there is no chance of being drowned. The rooms are cabins, separated from the other cabins by wooden partitions, the ceilings are diaphragms of wood. Though you do not hear the sea waves splash, you may often listen to the waters rushing and the winds roaring in the rigging aloft, i. e. in the broad expanse of roof, weathercocks and spouts. These arks, too, are ballasted like other vessels with the difference that the load of stones is placed aloft instead of in the hold, without fear of making the ship capsize.

Among the Alps there is nothing like wood; everything [except tea kettles and frying pans] is supposed capable of being made of wood.—Wooden houses, with wooden walls and wooden roofs, shelter men who eat with wooden spoons and forks, and whose virtues are recorded on wooden grave stones. A Swiss dandy will even show his patriotism by wearing wooden buttons on his Sunday clothes. When the carriage road ceases in the Alps, there are two safe ways for travelling further—on foot in the chair carried by relays of men. The latter is expensive, and will hardly be employed for long distances. Saddle horses and mules are to be had in plenty.—They will often carry you well and safely, but will occasionally fail you at the most critical point, especially if you are not used to their ways and weaknesses. When the stream of tourists is at its fullest rush, a horse which has performed a fair journey in harness, and has been so employed for weeks with no rest but rainy days, will be taken out of a carriage, fitted with saddle, and forthwith placed at your service. What can you expect from such a hack as that?—*London Society Magazine*.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The message of Gov. Curtin to the Legislature of Pennsylvania is very long. The following criticism of it, in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, gives the most important point in it:

The Governor subscribes to the opinion of the Union League of this city, that bounties given to volunteers are demoralizing, expensive and unproductive of benefit, in comparison to the cost. It would have been pleasant if the Governor had pointed out the proper remedy, so that the people would be protected alike from the bounty-jumpers and the provost-marshals, but his Excellency has no ideas upon the subject. More's the pity!

Between the Governor and Major Gen. Hancock there appears to be some difficulty in reference to recruiting for the First army corps, now being raised by the latter. The Governor is inquisitive about the organization, whether it is to belong to the regular army or be a volunteer corps, and under what act of Congress is it to be raised. If it is to be a corps of the regular army, Gov. Curtin thinks he has nothing to do with it. If it is to be a volunteer corps, he desires to know whether he is to commission the officers upon the part of Pennsylvania. The fact is, that the Governor has got a twinge of the State-rights disorder, and he seems unwilling to forward Gen. Hancock's plans unless the National Government is brought to terms and the authority of Governor Curtin to commission his own favorites, to be officers of picked troops, is acknowledged. It is not likely that the War Department will humble itself to Gov. Curtin and, therefore, the fact that Pennsylvania will have no troops in Hancock's corps, unless the Legislature should interfere, is becoming very probable.

The number of troops sent into service during 1864 from Pennsylvania is 91,704, of which over seventeen thousand have been re-enlistments. Since the beginning of the rebellion the number of Volunteers furnished by Pennsylvania has been 336,444, to which we may add 25,090 militia, called in service in 1862, making altogether 361,444 men.

So much for Gov. Curtin's message to the Legislature of 1865. It is a dull affair, and may be contrasted with the spirit which was lively in every paragraph of former messages by the same officer. If the Legislature is, during its term, as artless as the message, Harrisburg will be a stupid place for three months to come.

RED TAPE VS. COMMON SENSE.—A writer in the Selma *Reporter* says:

The War Department is now a mere "Circumlocution Court," where form is all in all, and where all seems designed to produce delay. Naturalists affirm that the chameleon is incapable of moving both sides at once—that one of its eyes looks forward while the other looks backward; now our Government is in a similar predicament. For instance, if anything has to be done in the East Louisiana district, it must first receive the imprimatur of Gen. Hodge; it then travels by easy stages up to General Gardner; from him it goes up to General Taylor; then to General Beauregard, and, with rare good luck, it reaches the War Department at Richmond, some six months after setting out on its travels, is acted on a month or two after getting there, when it begins its tedious return, scrawled and scribbled all over from top to bottom, while red tape is busy at its forms and drawing certain lines in red ink, making, with grave deliberation, a straight line here, a crooked one there, and carefully noting whether all the t's are crossed and the i's dotted agreeably to the regulations—the public interest is suffering—the country is dying. I will mention one or two facts to exemplify the workings of this most absurd system. Major Hurd, an estimable gentleman and efficient officer, gave bond in December, 1863, as a major commissary, and not hearing from the Department, proceeded to enter on the duties of his office, which he discharged quite ably for a whole year handling half a million of public funds, when, in December, 1864, down comes a letter from the Chief red tape office at Richmond, written, *pro forma*, one line in red ink and another in black, and duly folded, stating that Major Hurd was not a commissary, as regimental commissaries had been dropped, and his promotion had not been approved.

And then red tape sends down one of its parasites to fill the place, and all the todies, flunkies, flapdoodles, bootlicks, camp followers and barnacles, clap their hands and shout "great is Diana of the Ephesians," but red tape is greater. Is it any wonder that men of mind are disgusted? Is it any marvel that we go from bad to worse? We carry too much dead weight over to prosper—we must call in common sense and dismiss red tape. Why is Sherman successful? He laughs at red tape. Why is Forrest successful? He also laughs at red tape and follows common sense.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861 by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—In the Senate the House currency bill was reported back from the Committee of Finance with amendments. The bill increasing the salary of the Vice President passed. The Senate then resolved into secret session.

In the House Mr. Orr rose to a personal explanation. He caused an article from the "Sentinel," to be read by the Clerk. The article referred to is based on a sheet communication headed "Treason," which mentions a rumor that a resolution was before Congress, in secret session, to open negotiations through Commissioners with Lincoln for peace. The writer denounces this as a most treacherous and infamous character, and says the people will not allow themselves to be sold by traitorous Congressmen after this fashion. The "Sentinel" says this report has excited surprise and indignation, and any but the authorized mode of communication with the enemy be resorted to, Congress will not escape the indignant reprehension of the people. Mr. Orr said this slanderous article was intended as a criticism on the report submitted from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The movement was not in the hands of timid, time-servers, but was sustained by the volume of sentiment in the country and army, and his own sense of duty had determined him that some form of statesmanship shall be invoked in an honest effort to end this carnival of death by negotiations. The latter moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to submit a preamble and resolutions declaiming that the statements and imputations of the "Sentinel," so far as intended to apply to the House, merit an emphatic rebuke and unqualified denunciation of the House. The House refused a suspension by a vote of yeas 32 to nays 30. Mr. Smith, of Alabama, but in hand said he considered the vote an endorsement of the "Sentinel," and as long as it stands, self-respect prevented him from taking part in the deliberations of the body. Several members stated that they did not regard the vote as an endorsement of the "Sentinel"—others assigning different reasons for their opinions.

The exemption bill was taken up and various propositions to amend the clause relative to the Press offered. All the amendments were finally laid upon the table.

The special Committee on the case of Mr. Foote made a report declaring that he was absent without leave, that the public good would not be subserved by compelling him to attend—and that it would be expedient for the military authorities to discharge him from custody. A substitute was adopted declaring that Hon. Henry S. Foote had no privilege as a member of the House, and referring the matter to the President with a statement of the facts.

RICHMOND, Jan. 17.—In the Senate a bill passed increasing the maximum rates of compensation allowed Railroad Companies for the transportation of the mail.

In the House Mr. McMullen made a personal explanation, declaring that the "Sentinel" or its correspondent choose to arraign his action as traitorous, he pronounced them infamous liars.

Mr. Miles submitted a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a Joint Committee to prepare an address to the people of the Confederate States assuring them of the unalterable determination of Congress to prosecute the war.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—The following was received this morning:

HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 16.—*Hon. J. A. Seddon*:—Gen. Bragg reports that the enemy bombarded Fort Fisher all day yesterday and at four P. M. their infantry advanced to assault it, a heavy demonstration at the same hour being made against their rear by our troops. At half past three Whiting reported that three attacks had failed, and that the garrison was being strengthened with fresh troops.

About ten P. M. the Fort was captured with most of its garrison. No particulars at the time known.

(Singed) R. E. LEE.

The following was received last night:

HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 15.—Gen. Early reports that the head of three hundred men Rosser surprised and captured the garrison at Beverly, Randolph county, on the 12th, killing and wounding a considerable number, and taking five hundred and eighty prisoners. Rosser's loss slight.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

Later From the North.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—The New York "Times" of the 14th received.

Jim Lane, of Kansas, has been elected Senator.

The recent flood of the James river opened the channel of the Dutch Gap Canal.

Sickles has sailed for California.

Mrs. Foote has arrived at Washington.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—Judge Halyburton has awarded a writ of *habeas corpus* ordering the Provost Marshal of Fredericksburg to bring Mr. Foote before him on Thursday.

MORE OF BLAIR.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 14th has the following:

There is no doubt of the fact that Francis P. Blair is here—and there is the same diversity about his projects here as at Washington. We have reason to think—to know indeed—that this old man is here on his own authority and of his own motion—that he has no authentication from the Yankee Goverment, either written or verbal; that he has no message to deliver, or cards to show—only he asks to see the cards in our hands. One story goes that he expresses an opinion that the Southern States might negotiate their submission on the basis of "Prospect of Emancipation." The received version of his interview, with President Davis is, that he, Blair, wrote Davis a little letter enquiring whether he would receive a social visit from an *old friend*, that Davis responded—and that the interview took place, at the end of which Davis delivered to Blair a letter to Lincoln, in which he declined his willingness either to receive Commissioners from the United States to treat of peace, or to send them duly credited, if they would be received at Washington.

Montgomery Blair did not come farther than City Point."

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to call at once.